

Flavor and Energy BAKER'S COCOA



is a delicious and wholesome drink of great food value and absolute purity.

"Chocolate and cocoa add flavor and energy giving material to a diet and their use will help in many ways in the preparation of palatable, nourishing dishes from those foods of which there is an abundance."

Booklet of Choice Recipes Sent Free.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
Limited
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780

WE SHOULD GIVE TO LIMIT.

Because Our Fighters Have Given Up All To Make World Safe.

As our fighters have given up all to make the world safe for us, so should we give to the limit to help them win the war.

"In his little book, 'Out to Win,' which every American ought to read, Comings Dawson makes this statement:

"In all belligerent countries there are two armies fighting—the military and the civilian. Either can let the other down. If the civilian army loses its morale, its vision, its usefulness, it is sure to betray its soldiers as if it joined forces with the Huns."

"As members of the great civilian army of the United States we are asked to show our loyalty by giving to the United War Work campaign. What we do will be known to our boys over there; what we give will either hearten or discourage them."

"Let us give, therefore, as nobly as they have fought. They have offered all; we must offer what we can. Victory already is in sight. We must help to make that victory complete."

Cheerful.

I like cheerful folks. Sam Smalley is by far the laziest mortal in these parts, an' yet I don't see how we could hardly get along without Sam. He stopped in on his way to town last night. "How's things, Sam?" I asked. "Oh, they're bad," he says, but they might be worse. Sam had the toothache all night long, an' he'd like to kick the stuff out o' me, an' Jim stepped on the baby's fingers this mornin' when he run to put the fire out back of the kitchen stove, an' Pete like to broke his leg when he fell out of the hay mow right square on top of the cow calf. I feel kinda bad about the calf cause I was goin' to give her to Sam Junior. But Sam won't need her now. He just got word this mornin' to go to Camp Custer. It's goin' to leave me pretty high strung for help, I think. The hired man, you know, got married yesterday an' has gone to live on his wife's farm. But I'll manage somehow. I guess do. Well, Peter, I must go long and fetch the doctor. We're half worried to death over Susan, who's got a fever. We're feared she's comin' down with the typhoid. The people across the road had it, you know. Great weather, hey, Peter? The Lord's goin' to be good to us farmers this year, I guess. —Michigan Business Farming.

SAVE MEAT
by serving more stuffing when you serve roast meats, poultry, fish and game.
If this dressing is flavored with Bell's Seasoning it adds to the pleasure of the meal.
ASK GROCERS FOR



Pictures of Home Folk
carry warmth and comfort to the heart of a soldier.

Make an appointment to-day.

The R. Cantu Art Photo Studio
Worthen Block, Main Street, Barre, Vt.

AUSTRIAN FLEET CREWS MUTINY

Entire Fleet at Pola Taken, as Well as the Ships of Other Nationalities

WILL ONLY OBEY NATIONAL COUNCILS

Austria Has Been Rendered Practically Impotent on the Sea

London, Nov. 2.—Members of the crews of the entire Austrian fleet at Pola have mutinied, seized all the ships of various nationalities and declared they will obey only their representative national councils, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

AUSTRALIA ENTERS BUSINESS DIPLOMACY

An Envoy Has Come from the Island Country to the United States for the First Time to Cement Commercial Relations.

New York, Nov. 2.—Australia has entered the field of business diplomacy. From the island continent at the bottom of the world has come for the first time in history an envoy to the United States, to work for the strengthening of the commercial, financial and political good will prevailing between the two countries.

Under a policy similar to that developed by the American government in an earlier "dollar diplomacy," the Australian commonwealth has given official support to the ambitions of its agricultural, industrial and mercantile interests for international trade expansion.

Recent arrival here of an Australian commissioner has called attention to a new department in governmental action within the British empire. The mother country hitherto has directed her international relations and those of her colonies from London. Yet Australia's venture has been approved by the British government and Henry Y. Braddon, appointed to the newly created office, is vested with full authority to lay the foundations for a great Australian-American trade after the war and to negotiate for an interchange of credits to finance it and shipping to carry it.

Because his mission is one of business rather than diplomacy, Mr. Braddon has established headquarters in this city, the nation's financial and commercial capital. He frankly predicts that Australia with 50,000 of her sons killed in battle and 100,000 others on the casualty lists, will want no dealings with Germany. His chief job, then, as he sees it, is to encourage America to take Germany's place as the principal buyer of Australian primary products—wheat, wool and meat—and as the leading source of supply of manufactured articles imported by the commonwealth.

Incidentally, he hopes to hasten delivery from Pacific coast shipyards of fourteen cargo vessels ordered by his government, and which will form the nucleus of the Australian-American carrying trade.

Owing to his overwhelming interest in the war—he has three sons with his country's 400,000 men in the British army—Mr. Braddon would have found it difficult, he declared on arriving here, to devote himself to a peace time project but for his firm belief that much mutual good can come of better acquaintance between Australia and the states, as America is universally known in the antipodes. With this object in view, he announced, a plan to set up as a branch of his commission a bureau to furnish the American press with the "high spots" of Australian news.

WHISKEY PRICES DOWN.

Imminence of Prohibition and Higher Taxes Cause Tendency.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 2.—After eighteen months of extreme uncertainty in the whiskey market, the price of bonded goods to-day in Kentucky, the largest straight whiskey producing state in America, is 95 cents to \$1.15 a gallon. The imminence of complete prohibition, coupled with the belief that higher taxes may cause a marked decrease in consumption, is expected by large operators to keep prices at a low level. A few dealers, however, believe the approach of prohibition will stimulate demand and bring higher prices.

The sudden, sweeping market changes have kept operators in a turmoil. A year and a half ago many of them would have been bankrupt had they been forced to liquidate their holdings. Then, prices rose and on paper some of the holders were millionaires.

The order stopping production for beverage purposes sent prices upward until newest whiskeys approached \$3 a gallon in bond. Owners counted gains in big figures, and many held on for higher prices. The cautious ones unloaded at the peak, however.

Then came the certainty of prohibition for the duration of the war and that greatly increased taxes must be paid. Prices crashed and brought the low levels of to-day.

There are between thirty and forty millions of gallons of whiskey available for sale to-day on which the tax has been paid. The present tax on whiskey is \$3.20 a proof gallon. Dealers said they expected the new \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill to provide a tax of at least double and probably treble the present rate.

"Watch the Weather Forecast." Shippers of food and other products liable to injury from freezing are urged to watch the daily forecasts, issued by weather bureau station during the winter in cities and towns of considerable size, of minimum temperatures expected to occur within a shipping radius of one day or two days of the station. These forecasts may be had by telephoning or telegraphing the weather bureau office, or arrangements may be made in advance to have them sent as desired. When freezing temperatures are forecast, shipments may be given adequate protection or delayed until conditions change, or if they are en route orders may be telegraphed to have them placed in shelter. Experience of large produce shipping firms as given in their voluntary testimony, is that as a result of careful attention to these forecasts their losses from freezing of goods in transit have been negligible. The importance of this service is thought to be especially great during the war, with its food necessity.

PIMPY? WELL, DON'T BE!

People Notice It. Drive Them Off with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights.

Cleanse the blood, the bowels and the liver with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel; there's never any sickness or pain after taking them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating.

No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with "a dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a pure vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color.

Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result.

Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

Topics of the Home and Household.

A woolen cloth wet with ammonia and rubbed briskly upon windows will remove any paint spots thereon.

The man who made peanuts popular in this country died recently. A half century ago he had to force the peanut on the market and break down popular prejudice against it. Peanuts are now ceasing to be an accessory food and are entering the ranks of meat savers because of their high protein and fat content. Peanuts are becoming one of the big southern crops because of the demand for them.

Lime Water and Its Uses.

Place a piece of unslaked lime in a bottle and fill with cold water. The quantity of lime used is immaterial, as the water will take up only a certain amount. Cork the bottle tightly and set it in the cellar or some cool, dry place; it will be ready to use in a few minutes. Use only the clear portion of the liquid. When this has been poured off, more water may be added to utilize the rest of the lime.

The uses of lime water are many. A teaspoonful diluted with milk or water is a reliable remedy for summer troubles in children. Milk that is just turning sour may be restored with lime water, half a teaspoon being allowed to a pint of milk. A small quantity of lime water will prevent the possible souring of cream or milk that may be needed for the next day. It will also sweeten and purify bottles that have contained milk; and it is sometimes used in bread sponge to prevent the bread becoming sour. Lime water may be bought very cheap at the drug store, but it is cheaper to make it at home.

Present Day Desserts.

These recipes from the United States food administration are sugar saving and very good:

Junket—3 cups milk, ¼ cup light syrup or honey, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 junket tablet, 1 tablespoon cold water. Heat milk and syrup in a double boiler until lukewarm. Add the junket tablet and dissolve it in cold water and add to milk. Add vanilla and stir thoroughly and quickly. Pour at once into glass serving dishes and let stand undisturbed until firm, then chill. Serve with fresh berries or grate nutmeg over surface and serve with cream.

Baked Indian Pudding—1 quart milk, 1 cup corn meal, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup light syrup, ½ cup shredded coconut, ¼ teaspoon mace or nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Heat the milk to the boiling point. Add corn meal, stirring constantly. Cook 10 to 15 minutes. Add other ingredients. Bake in an oiled pan in a moderately warm oven for 1 hour.

Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding—1 quart milk, 2 eggs (may be omitted), 1 cup light syrup, 1-3 cup cornstarch, 1½ ounces chocolate (melted), 1 teaspoon vanilla. Heat milk in double boiler. Add melted chocolate and syrup. Moisten cornstarch with a little cold milk and add to hot mixture. Stir constantly until thick. Add slightly beaten eggs and vanilla; stir thoroughly, remove from heat. Turn into moulds and chill. If eggs are omitted cook a little longer to thicken. Omit chocolate if desired.

Plain Cake—½ cup sugar, ½ cup light syrup, ½ cup fat, 2 eggs, ½ cup milk, 5 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups wheat flour, ½ cup corn flour or ¼ cup barley flour. Beat syrup, sugar and fat together until very light. Add unbeaten eggs and beat into syrup and fat mixture. Add milk and dry ingredients (which have been sifted together). Bake in moderate oven. This makes two large loaves or 4 layers. Spices, fruits or chocolates may be used to give added flavor.

Boiled long—2 eggs whites, ½ cup light syrup, ¼ teaspoon extract, few grains salt. Beat syrup and allow to boil until it spins a long, heavy thread (120 degrees C. or 248 F.). Do not allow syrup to brown. Pour over the stiff egg whites, beating constantly. Beat until creamy or of right consistency, and when cold spread over cake. As this filling does not harden, it may be served as marshmallow paste if desired. Dorothy Dexter.

New Combination.
The cat and the fiddle.
We'll not see again,
For it's ukulele
And pomanian.
—Florida Times-Union.

Coughs and Colds Mean Restless Nights

which sap the vitality. Danger lurks in every hour a cold is allowed to run. Assist nature in forcing your children quickly back to health and strength and avoid serious complications by the prompt use of Gray's Syrup—over 60 years in use. Always buy the Large Size.

GRAY'S SYRUP
OF
RED SPRUCE GUM
Manufactured by D. WATSON & CO., New York

ALLIES WERE FED BY OUR SAVINGS

During the Past Year the United States Shipped 141,000,000 Bushels of Wheat

AND 844,000,000 POUNDS OF MEAT

Food Administrator Hoover Reports the Results to Pres. Wilson

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples, and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,000,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000.

This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad. Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:
Fiscal year 1916-17...2,166,500,000 lbs.
Fiscal year 1917-18...3,011,100,000 lbs.
Increase.....844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,296,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17...259,900,000 bushels
Fiscal year 1917-18...340,800,000 bushels
Increase.....80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,800,000 bushels, a total of 137,900,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop."

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN U.S.

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Greatly Helps To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported; Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks."

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene." Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down," or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives." This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active and purifies and enriches the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, ODENSEBURG, N. Y.

BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS SUPPLIED BY A. L. A.

English Camp Shows the Good Work of That Organization for Our Boys.

Something like 13,500 pieces of stationery are distributed daily among 4,000 enlisted men by Uriah B. Brubaker of Iola, Kas., as librarian at the Y. M. C. A. writing tent, Woodley Rest Camp of the American Expeditionary Forces in southern England. The number of troops at this camp varies from 3,000 to 9,000.

This single detail indicates why it is necessary for the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council and K. of C. War Camp Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board and Salvation Army have to furnish 125,000,000 sheets a month for soldiers' letters.

Hundreds of books are taken out in this small camp, books furnished by the American Library Association and handled by the Y. M. C. A. Most of the demands are for a good class of fiction. Thirty American newspapers are received there daily. One hundred and fifty magazines are in use daily and 400 pieces of athletic equipment furnished by the "Y" are put to good use.

Hypnotizing the Judge

By GRACE WEATHERBY

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"I'll bet you a War Savings stamp that I'll make that old crank of a judge pay for the curtains!" The excited voice of Merrie Crayton rose above the buzz in the wide hall of the Crayton home. Merrie, the only and well-beloved daughter of Colonel Crayton, was a beautiful girl of twenty summers, whose cheery manner and loving disposition endeared her in the hearts of the people of the little town of Deenville, and since babyhood her dignified given name of Margaret had been discarded for the more suitable one of Merrie. On this warm summer day a large party of young people were gathered in the hall of Merrie's home to discuss ways and means of providing a pair of curtains for the stage of the town hall. A little play was to be given soon for the benefit of the Red Cross, and a pair of curtains were absolutely necessary. How to get the money for them was the question which was troubling the minds of the young folks. Judge Graham was a very penurious man, who according to the small boys of the town, had "barrels and barrels of money hidden under the apple trees." Merrie's suggestion was to ask him to pay for the curtains. This suggestion was greeted with a laugh, and said to be highly impossible. Nothing was impossible, according to Merrie's rule in life, and so she determined to visit the judge and try her luck.

Stanley Morton, a splendid young man in the service, who had just returned from France, took up her bet. "I'll go you, Merrie!" he cried, "but I don't believe you can do it." "Just you wait and see, then," was the retort as Merrie caught up her wide garden hat and sped down the street to the judge's home.

In answer to her vigorous pull on the old-fashioned knocker the judge's one and only servant, Maria Jane Hammond, and very neat in her attire, opened the door.

In a short time the judge appeared. He was very much surprised to see who his caller was. During his life he had had little to do with the ladies and wished for less. Merrie rose and held out her hand. "Judge Graham," she said sweetly, "I have come on a very important mission. I am a representative of the committee which is directing the play to be given in the town hall next week, and I have come to ask you to furnish the money to buy a pair of curtains for the stage!"

For a second the judge blinked dazedly at her. Then his temper rose. "Young lady, I am very sorry I cannot comply with your request. I have no money to spend for foolish nonsense!" Merrie smiled, absolutely undisturbed. "It does sound foolish, doesn't it?" she said, "but really, it is not, because it is for the benefit of the Red Cross. You know we simply cannot change the scenes without a curtain, that would be too much!"

She smiled so bewitchingly that the judge was forced to wipe his brow with his handkerchief. "Well—er—I—I can't be bothered with it, so there! and he stormed out of the library, leaving Merrie alone.

She sat very still in her chair and then half rose. "No, I won't be beaten in this way," she declared, and again resumed her seat. The judge came in for his glasses, which he had left on the table. He was utterly astonished to find his fair visitor still there. "Why—" he stopped, helplessly. "I'm after the money for the curtains, you know, judge!" The poor man was baffled. He argued with her for a while, and then he, Judge Alexander R. Graham, silently and submissively took out his fat wallet and extracted from it three \$20 bills. "Is that enough?" he asked. "Yes, I believe so," Merrie answered, and stuffed the money into her bag. As she was escorted to the door, she turned to the judge. "Your bank is lots worse than your bite, judge," and she departed, leaving the man looking after her. At home the young people eagerly awaited her return. She waved the bills aloft triumphantly. She told them all about it, and peals of laughter greeted her story. "Merrie Crayton, you are the limit," was the general verdict. Stanley was made to pay his bet, and he did it gracefully. He drew Merrie aside and whispered: "Dear child, you have a strange talent for extracting both money and hearts out of the men you meet!"

On the night of the play the town hall was crowded. Judge Graham, who was never known to attend any social affair, occupied a front seat. The new red curtains hung gracefully and were the cause of many comments from the audience. The play was a complete success, and the Red Cross was richer by several hundred dollars than before. On the way home Stanley asked Merrie the question, old yet ever new, and received a very satisfactory answer. The first to spy the ring on her left hand was old Judge Graham, now a frequent visitor at the Crayton home. To her he confided: "Merrie, my dear child, if I were younger, I think I'd marry you myself!" "Oh, no, you wouldn't," Merrie laughed. "It would be too disastrous for your pocketbook." The judge's pocketbook was not so fat now, because more than once Merrie had made raids on it, and found the judge more easily managed than the first time she had hypnotized him.

SERVICE THAT WINS THE SOLDIER HEART

Fred Lockley, Y. M. C. A., Tells of the Gratitude of the Boys at the Front.

"One of the discoveries men are making over here," Fred Lockley, of the Y. M. C. A. and of Portland, Oregon, writes from London, "is that more pleasure can be had out of giving than getting. Many a man who has spent money freely in the old days to buy pleasure is finding that he gets more pleasure over here, by the spending of one's self in the service of others. A few months ago I went out with a fellow Y. M. C. A. secretary to hunt up out-of-the-way detachments of troops. A stable gaud here, a machine gun company there, a platoon somewhere else. We carried our goods in an automobile. We had plenty of writing paper and envelopes for free distribution, and chocolate, cookies, chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, tooth paste and things of that kind for sale. American war service workers were busy everywhere. We found Salvation Army lassies making doughnuts for the boys and K. of C. secretaries giving help. Books furnished by the American Library Association were to be seen on all sides.

"Hearing firing at a distance, we drove down the road and found a score or so of men at machine gun practice. The officer gave the men half an hour recess to buy goods. "At another place we came in sight of a lieutenant drilling a platoon. I said to the lieutenant: 'How soon before you dismiss the company? We have Y. M. C. A. goods for sale.' "He said: 'Right now. Sergeant, dismiss the company.' "And ten seconds later the company was in line waiting to buy goods from our traveling 'Y.' Grateful is no name for it. The men can't do enough to show their gratitude."

Why You Should Give Twice What You Did Before

The government has fixed the sum needed for the care of the men in the service at \$170,500,000.

Unless Americans give twice as much as ever before our soldiers, sailors and marines in 1919 may not enjoy their

3,800 recreation buildings
1,000 miles of movie films
100 stage stars
2,000 athletic directors
2,500 libraries supplying
3,000,000 books
85 hostess' houses
15,000 "Big Brother" secretaries
Millions of dollars of home comforts

Give to maintain the morale that is winning the war now

Twixt Love and Duty

